

# MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

VOL. IX—No. 43

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1947

WHOLE No. 455

## Activity in San Jose Area Reported by Engineers 3

Considerable employment for members of Operating Engineers 3 will be provided with the letting of the Waddell Creek Job, comprising 1,100,000 cubic yards, reports M. G. Murphy, business representative for this area. The job will be mostly bulldozer work. Ninety per cent of it is in Santa Cruz County and the other 10 per cent in San Mateo County.

Other items of interest from Murphy's recent report to the San Francisco office follow:

"We are still building furiously in and around San Jose and there are many jobs under construction at this time. A few of the contractors who have a backlog of work are A. J. Raisch, Leo Piazza, Earl W. Heiple, Union Paving, J. C. Battman, A. J. Peters, Carl N. Swenson, Clarence Tressler, Ed Keeble, Eddie Bernal, Pisano Bros., Douglas & Nankivill, O. D. Freeman, San Jose Steel and Stuart Equipment. . . . Some of the material yards that are running to capacity are Rholes & Robinson, Palo Alto Building Material and Urban Bros. of Palo Alto. Carl Anderson of Sunvalley, Western Gravel, Campbell and Borcher Bros. and P. C. A. (both Phelan Ave. & Stockton St. plants), San Jose; and, of course, Permanente Cement Corp. (both Los Altos and Moss Landing plants). Am still happy to report that we have no unemployment problem here at the present time and from time to time have found it necessary to call both San Francisco and Oakland for finish operators."

### SANTA CRUZ NEWS

"Pacific Pipeline are still working on their underground job and expect more work of that nature. Kaiser Sand Plant and P. C. A. are still running to capacity at Felton.

The P. C. A. are contemplating construction on their plant to increase production. There are a vast number of small jobs and contractors working in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz, Boulder Creek and Felton.

### WATSONVILLE REPORT

"Just to give you an example of how work really is in the southern part of this territory, Granite Construction Company, alone, employ around sixty-two No. 3 men. This company has jobs scattered all over—Gilroy, Pacheco Pass, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, Hollister, San Ardo and King City. Recently, they were also low bidders on a state job at Big Sur State Park.

### SALINAS-GILROY NEWS

"A. Teichert & Co. on 101 are making good headway on this job where they employ around thirty-five of our men. They are still in hopes of being the lucky bidder on an extension to their last job. Bids are expected to be called on this piece very shortly. This company is also progressing very well on their Hollister job. They are now laying the base rock on it and have the hot plant ready for operation."

## Fish Canners Send Delegates To L. A. Meet

Two delegates from the Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union traveled to Los Angeles recently to attend a state-wide meeting on contracts to be negotiated by the unions shortly, Secretary Roy Humbracht of the Monterey local reported.

John Wheat and John Sanchez made the trip for the union and will report to the executive board at its next meeting.

Decision of the seventh man of the adjustment board is waited by the union in the case against California Packing Corp. for discharging union members over the age of 65. The union contends, the discharge is a violation of the contract.

Summer pack of sardines is continuing at California Packing Corp., Atlantic Coast Fisheries, Edgewater and Hovden plants, although high winds have curtailed fishing, Humbracht said.

## CARPENTER DOINGS

Progress is shown on the apartment house project in New Monterey Park and on the Lucky Stores unit in the new business development on South Main Street. Start of a Thrifty Drug Store in the new business area will be underway shortly.

Carpenters of Local 925, headed by George R. Harter, traveled to Arroyo Seco recently to help build the new club house there for the Optimist Club.

Al Junckers is contractor on the new Catholic Church construction in the Alisal area.

## Carpenters Win \$2 Hourly Wage In AGC Contract

Through extensive negotiations with the Associated General Contractors, carpenters of 46 Northern California Counties, including Monterey County, have won a new wage scale of \$2 per hour, an increase of 25 cents per hour.

Business Agents George R. Harter of Salinas Carpenters 925, and Richard A. Rial of Monterey Carpenters 1323, were active in negotiations for a new scale. Treasurer A. O. Miller of Local 925 accompanied Harter to the last meeting.

When negotiations temporarily broke down two weeks ago, steps were taken by Harter and Rial to get local contractors to sign local agreements for the \$2 scale.

Further negotiations, spearheaded by San Francisco Bay Area union officials, however, won the new agreement on a Northern California basis, the new scale covering Monterey County and making contracts with local contractors unnecessary. Contractors not affiliated with the AGC are expected to agree to the new rate.

## Painters 1104 Annual Ballot Set June 24

Annual election of painters Union 1104 of Salinas was slated at the meeting this week, Secretary Carl Lara reported. In first nominations, the following were named:

For President—Frank Davis.  
For Vice President—Bob Barrett.  
For Secretary—Pete Greco.  
For Treasurer—Ed DeWitt.  
For Financial Secretary and

Business Agent—Carl Lara and Niles Gray.

Both theaters in Soledad were painted last week—with union painters used throughout, Lara said.

E. Sutton, painting contractor who specializes in whitewashing and whose work has been mainly outside the city of Salinas, has signed a contract with Painters 1104.

J. W. Behnken, new painting contractor in the Salinas district, has signed an agreement with Local 1104.

## Harter Named Again in Vote Of Carp. 925

George R. Harter, business agent of Carpenters Union 925 for several years and past president of the Monterey County Central Labor Union of Salinas, was re-elected business agent of Local 925, in annual elections last week.

The slate of new officers includes:

President—Harvey Baldwin.  
Vice President—Charles Phillips.  
Recording Secretary—A. O. "Al" Miller.

Treasurer—O. O. Little.  
Business Agent—George R. Harter.  
Conductor—Don Harris.  
Warden—J. T. Stevens.

## Teamsters Win 6-Mos. Battle With Coca-Cola

INDIANAPOLIS—A six-month strike against the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. here ended in victory for Local 135, Int'l. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL), when an NLRB decision upheld the union's demand for reinstatement of fired workers.

The strike started last January when 16 employees were fired for union activity. The NLRB ordered reinstatement of the men and back pay since the date of their firing. The company accepted the decision.

## Mattos Injured

John F. Mattos, secretary of Laborers 272 of Salinas and well known in union circles, suffered a serious eye injury while at work, friends report. Mattos reportedly suffered an injured cornea of his eye. Details of the accident and extent of the injury were not known at time of this writing.

## Deer Due Back

John Deer, business representative for Laundry Workers and Box Makers unions in Salinas, is back on the job following a vacation trip to the Feather River area and other points.

## Labor School At Asilomar

Trade unionists, veterans and students of Monterey County are especially invited to the summer session of the California Labor School being held at Asilomar in Pacific Grove the last week of July, either as vacationists at the resort or as day students.

The entire session, from Saturday, July 19, to Sunday, July 27, will offer three-hour morning classes with an optional discussion period in the afternoon as well as evening programs featuring guest speakers, a bonfire "sing," group theatricals and a party the last Saturday night, all for \$12, or \$1 for any individual session or any one evening event.

Classes given by authorities in their fields will include Trade Union Problems, Parliamentary Procedure, American Labor History, Wage Struggles Today, Civil Rights and Political Action, brief but intensive training course for union men, as well as sketching classes and lectures on art today.

Vacationists who want to spend the week at Asilomar can include room and board and tuition in a fee of \$40-\$48, with a rate of 36 for children.

So that the class schedule can be organized to handle all those attending, it is important that the school have advance knowledge of the number as well as the background of those planning to attend.

They therefore ask that as soon as you know you can attend, or if you wish further information, either phone Monterey 4334 or write to Mary O'Shea at the California Labor School, 216 Market Street, San Francisco.

Members of the AFL or CIO unions which support the school can attend the school free and veterans may use their GI educational privileges at the school.

## WOLL SCORES WFTU: TELLS AFL POLICIES

NEW YORK—The AFL's program for world economic reconstruction and a durable peace was announced at a press conference here by Chairman Matthew Woll.

Woll said the WFTU could not be the basis for a world labor action program to fight starvation, aid in reconstruction and secure the peace.

He charged that the world labor organization was "manipulated and dominated by the Russian government through its agencies, stooges and satellites." He accused the WFTU of seeking to introduce "slave labor" in Germany. In Czechoslovakia, he added, "with the blessing of the ruling powers of the WFTU, 'directed labor,' the forced-labor camp has become an organic feature of the national economy. In Manchuria, Korea and the Balkans, the WFTU has acted as a servile glorifier of the worst crimes of Russian imperialism."

He dismissed as ridiculous the argument that Soviet representatives in the WFTU can be outvoted by the British and CIO representatives, and declared that communists and their sympathizers molded CIO foreign policy.

## Action Taken To Unionize San Benito Co.

Union representatives from Salinas and San Jose met with contractors and workers of San Benito County at Hollister last week in preliminary action toward the full unionization of the building industry of this county.

Representatives from Salinas attending the gathering were Business Agent J. B. McGinley of Laborers 272 (also representing certain building crafts of Monterey County), Secretary John F. Mattos of Laborers 272, and President Randolph Fenchel of Local 272.

McGinley reported that a large contingent of business agents from the San Jose area was on hand. Contractors listened to union officials explain the value of unionization and agreed to "think it over."

Leigh and the world laughs with you; weep and you streak your rouge.

## SLAVE LAW IS ENACTED IN CONGRESS

Last Monday the Taft-Hartley bill became a law when the Senate by a vote of 68 to 25 voted to override the veto of the president. As the house had already overridden the veto the Senate action became the final action to make this anti-labor bill law.

There is general agreement in labor circles that the only reason that such a result was possible is that a majority of the present Democrats in Congress are now definitely as reactionary and anti-labor as the overwhelming majority of the Republicans in Congress have demonstrated themselves to be.

What this means is that the Democratic party as today controlled is no longer the labor party of the United States as it was during the twelve years that Franklin D. Roosevelt was the dominating and leading figure in the shaping of the policies of that party.

Vacationists who want to spend the week at Asilomar can include room and board and tuition in a fee of \$40-\$48, with a rate of 36 for children.

This vote will be exceedingly instructive to the men and women of labor. American labor has reached the parting of the ways right now. They now know definitely who are their friends and who are their enemies in both houses of Congress and when the next election rolls around some politicians, who think they are a whole lot smarter than ordinary workingmen, are liable to find themselves elected to remain at home after 1949.

From California, Sheridan Downey voted to uphold the president's veto, while William Knowland joined the block of reactionaries and voted to override the veto.

## Reactionary Congress Again Freezes Funds For Social Security

WASHINGTON—Social security taxes were frozen at 1 percent on workers and 1 percent on employers through 1949 by unanimous action of the house ways and means committee.

At the same time the group decided that rates would be increased to 1 1/2 percent in 1950 and to 2 percent in 1957. Under present law, had no action been taken, the rate would have automatically jumped to 2 1/2 percent at the end of the current year.

Extensive hearings in the 79th Congress showed labor and progressive groups in favor of a broadened social security program, with increased benefits for more workers, with both employers and workers gradually paying a larger tax into the fund. The 80th Congress, however, has not yet taken up the general revision of social security laws which leaders of both parties conceded was a necessity.

Establishment in all nations of labor movements free of government control is essential for a "just and enduring peace," the program declared. Although he said the AFL was not contemplating setting up a rival organization to the World Federation of Trade Unions, Woll said the WFTU could not be the basis for a world labor action program to fight starvation, aid in reconstruction and secure the peace.

He charged that the world labor organization was "manipulated and dominated by the Russian government through its agencies, stooges and satellites." He accused the WFTU of seeking to introduce "slave labor" in Germany. In Czechoslovakia, he added, "with the blessing of the ruling powers of the WFTU, 'directed labor,' the forced-labor camp has become an organic feature of the national economy. In Manchuria, Korea and the Balkans, the WFTU has acted as a servile glorifier of the worst crimes of Russian imperialism."

He dismissed as ridiculous the argument that Soviet representatives in the WFTU can be outvoted by the British and CIO representatives, and declared that communists and their sympathizers molded CIO foreign policy.

Sen. Arthur Capper (R., Kan.) sought to bring up a house passed resolution appropriating the money for the shrill-voiced lobby of the organized drys under unanimous consent procedure. McGrath objected.

Back in 1936 a Democratic congress was permitted to appropriate \$10,000 for a WCTU convention subsidy.

12. Creation of a military caste to dominate the country.  
13. Abolition of free school lunches to permit arming of South American dictatorships.

14. Creation of thought police.  
15. Abolition of social security legislation.

Americans know this is not the American way, of course, but to date they have had difficulty getting their views expressed in the free press.

## Here's Senators Who Voted 'No' On Hartley Bill

WASHINGTON—When the senate voted 54 to 17 for the compromise Taft-Hartley labor bill, the following senators stood by the workers and voted "No":

\* Republicans: William Langer (N.D.); Wayne Morse (Ore.).

Democrats: Alben Barkley (Ky.), Theodore Green (R.I.), Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Edwin Johnson (Colo.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), Harley Kilgore (W. Va.), Warren Magnuson (Wash.), Ernest McFarland (Ariz.), J. Howard McGrath (R.I.), Brian McMahon (Conn.), James Murray (Mont.), Francis Myers (Pa.), Claude Pepper (Fla.), Glen Taylor (Ida.), and Elmer Thomas (Okla.).

Absent or not voting, but announced opposed to the slave-labor law were Senators Joseph O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Elbert Thomas (Utah), Robert Wagner (N.Y.), Dennis Chavez (N.M.), Sheridan Downey (Calif.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Pat McCarran (Nev.), all Democrats, and George Malone (R. Nev.).

Leigh and the world laughs with you; weep and you streak your rouge.

## 'Muzzle NAM,' Says Cleveland Industrialist

CHICAGO.—Calling for the "muzzling of such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers," Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland industrialist and banker, said that "to avoid extinction," capitalists will "have to make immediate and radical changes in our attitude toward labor and our methods of dealing with labor."

In an article, "A Capitalist Looks at Labor," published in the current issue of the University of Chicago Law Review, he discussed labor legislation, saying:

"Let no business man be naive enough to believe \*\*\* that restrictive legislation will be any more effective in bringing about industrial harmony than the Volstead Act was in discouraging drinking."

Mr. Eaton, who has broad interests in the iron ore, steel, coal and railroad industries, asserted that "capitalism cannot survive without the support of labor." He added:

"The casualness with which we capitalists seem willing—nay, even eager—to invite the collapse of our economic system in almost every industrial dispute for the sole purpose of thwarting labor is utterly incomprehensible. Labor not only produces the goods and consumes a large part of them; labor also has the votes. #."

"Eventually (labor) unity is practically a foregone conclusion. The prospect of labor united should be sobering to even the most embittered and embattled capitalist."

"I also believe we may ultimately see a strong alliance between labor and the farmer, accompanied by a tremendous expansion of the manufacturing and selling co-operatives. The effecting of such a formidable combination awaits only the magic touch of some dynamic personality."

"Then, if capitalism has not already gone by the board, its continued existence will be completely at the mercy of an estranged 95 per cent of the electorate."

He credited John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers Union, with exercising "wisdom and restraint" during the soft coal controversy last fall, and accused the mine owners of working "under cover" \*\*\* feverishly, night and day, to keep a torrent of abuse directed at the miners and their leaders, through every channel of publicity, and to urge all three branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial—to crack down on labor."

"Throughout the entire time," he added, "John L. Lewis never uttered a syllable of complaint and never issued a statement criticizing anybody."

Mr. Eaton said the Supreme Court decision against the miners "will be productive of untold evil in the whole field of labor relations."

## It's Very Sweet News



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*The Labor Editor Speaks***OUR DOLLAR DIPLOMATS**

If you want to read a story of how British and American "statesmen" talk out of both sides of their mouths at once in as disgusting a display of hypocrisy as you can imagine, then read "Behind the Silken Curtain," by our own San Francisco progressive Republican, Bartley C. Crum. You will remember that Crum served on the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. Being an honest man and not subject to "pressure," he gives the picture as he saw it. The more we know about the striped-pants, dollar-diplomacy boys in the State Department, the more we would like to see a flock of them cleaned out and their places filled with honest dirt farmers and mechanics in overalls. They would do vastly better job of spreading the ideals of American democracy around the world.

Our State Department is largely manned and operated by the scions of the rich. The ambassadors are almost entirely wealthy men who have the social and economic outlook of the National Association of Manufacturers. They serve as the advance guard for Privilege in every corner of the earth. They are the Charlie McCarthys of the international bankers, trade tycoons, investment capitalists—of the same groups that have been doing their level best to crush Organized Labor at home and curtail civil liberties. The American people have plenty of grief in store for them if they trust our country's international relations to this type of person. You'll see what we mean when you read "Behind the Silken Curtain."

**THE COAT-TAIL RIDERS**

There are still a lot of workers who say they are opposed to the principles of unionism and parrot the propaganda of the NAM that everybody should have the "right to work" without being forced to pay dues into a union, etc. This attitude is due to ignorance or prejudice, or both.

Recently the Vallejo Retail Clerks' Union issued a statement on the gains it had made for this type of white collar worker in less than six years. For instance, in the food, liquor and delicatessen industry (in the period from 1941 to 1946) it had reduced the work week from 54 hours to 40 hours, and at the same time it had increased the wages of these workers 130 per cent. Gains for other clerk divisions were almost as good.

This story can be told by unions all over the United States. The unorganized people, too, have greatly benefited by the standards set by the unions. The trouble is that the "right to work" people have had their own conditions improved by the efforts of the very unions they slander but have refused to help bear the financial burden.

The anti-union worker should have a hole drilled in his head so that the sawdust can be let out and some brains let in.

**A POSER FOR TAFT**

To listen to the NAM stooges in Congress and the paid liars of press and radio, you would think that the poor workers of the United States are being tyrannized over and bled white by the unions, and are just panting for a Taft-Hartley bill to save them from the clutches of the "labor czars."

Well, the National Labor Relations Board reports that for the month of April some 540 elections were held throughout the country to decide whether the some 70,000 workers involved would go union or "no union." Out of the 65,471 votes cast, the AFL, CIO and independents got five times as many votes as were cast for "no union!" And this took place at a time when the press and radio were full of propaganda against labor and when the big majority of Congressmen and Senators were shrieking that labor had to be "curbed" to protect everybody's God-given "right to work."

In other words, when the workers get into the NLRB polling place and vote in secrecy they pick union affiliation 5 to 1. What's your answer to that, Mr. Taft and Mr. Hartley?

**RIGHT OUT OF MEIN KAMPF**

All the anti-labor congressmen tell us that the legislation to "curb" unions that they have been sponsoring is not designed to really hurt labor in any way. It reminds us of a statement made by another man, now no longer in the land of the living. When asked why his government was "curbing" labor unions, he said:

"Labor unions are very closely associated with politics. If not formally, they are organs, very active ones at that, of political forces. . . . These unions act through their leaders and in close connection with the parties we regard as our opponents to such an extent that they do not fit into our government in any way. There is no destruction of the liberty of the workers taking place."

The man who said that was the No. 2 big shot of Nazi Germany—Mr. Hermann Goering!

**GIGGLES AND GROANS**

## SITTING IT OUT

Many interesting and unique situations arise at the office of Sheriff Trygve Olsen at Bowbells, N. Dakota, but according to the Columbus, N. Dakota Reporter, one happened recently which topped all others. It happened while the sheriff was out of town and Deputy Sheriff Aune was in charge.

It seems that a young couple, connected with the carnival, then holding forth in the town during the Old Settlers' Celebration, had gotten into some marital difficulties and a hot argument ensued over whether the husband or wife was to have the family car. The husband threatened to take the key to the car away from his wife and, in desperation, she placed the key in her mouth and swallowed it.

The enraged husband immediately grabbed her by the arm and marched her over to the sheriff's office, demanding that he do something about recovering the key. The deputy sheriff scratched his head and sought the advice of the state's attorney who could find no statute covering the case.

He informed the husband he had no redress under N. Dakota law and advised him he would have to engage in a little watchful waiting, and sometimes, someplace, maybe, the key would show up.

## A BOLD FRONT

Dr. C. E. M. Joad, British professor of philosophy, radio brain-truster, labor candidate for parliament, explaining why U. S. film, "The Outlaw," often banned here, met no censorship in Britain:

"Perhaps it is because we have a longer past. In our history, women have often worn low-cut dresses. It doesn't shock us that Jane Russell looks more like a woman than any woman ought to look."

## SOMETHING OR OTHER

A lady came into a room in a well known hotel and saw a government official whom she recognized pacing up and down. The lady asked what he was doing there.

"I'm going to deliver a speech," she was told.

"Do you usually find that you get very nervous before addressing a large audience?"

"Nervous? No I never get nervous," he said.

"In that case," demanded the lady, "what are you doing in the Ladies' Room?"

## THE FAMILY TREE

A businessman, checking over the references given by a job applicant, wrote to Boston to get information. The Boston man replied with a long letter tracing the young man's ancestry back to John Alden.

"Thank you for your interest," the local man wrote back. "But we wanted the young man for business, not breeding purposes."

## FORMULA AMOUR

MOE: "Didja see that double bill advertised on the movie theater marquee last night?"

ZOE: "No, what was it?"

MOE: "It said: 'One Way to Love' . . . 'Hit the Hay'."

## MANSON IN THE SKY

EDITOR—Looks like another libel suit on our hands.

LAWYER—What is it this time?

EDITOR—We printed in old Brown's obituary that he'd gone to a happier home and Mrs. Brown is suing.

## CONFIDENCE MAN

SHE: "You're the kind of a fellow a girl can trust."

HE: "Haven't I met you before? Your faith is familiar."

**Warning: Don't Say Congressman Just a 'Jerk'**

WASHINGTON—It's getting so bad here that reporters may not be able to call congressmen "jerks."

Writer John Keats of the Scripps Howard Daily News was covering the U. S. Court of Appeals hearing which resulted in Justice Alexander Holtzoff's being barred from presiding over the trial of the executive board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

During the verbal argument, Keats turned to associates at the press table and commented unfavorably about "that jerk Farnell Thomas" (Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R. N.J.)

Holding down a place nearby was Chief Investigator Robert Stripling of Thomas' un-American Activities Commission. Jumping up, Stripling demanded "what's your name . . . who do you represent?" as he busily scrawled the remark on a handy pad.

Keats obliged with the information and Stripling went away, smirking . . . and left the reporters wondering when Keats will be summoned for a hearing into his "un-American and subversive" attitude.

**THE MARCH OF LABOR**

FARMERS IN 1946  
EARNED 3 1/2 TIMES  
AS MUCH AS THEY  
DID IN 1939.

THE PERCENTAGE OF  
UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG  
NEGRO VETERANS IS  
TWICE AS HIGH AS  
AMONG WHITE  
VETERANS.

SEABEAM

379

DO YOU WEAR A CAP? LOOK FOR  
THE UNION LABEL IN CAPS JUST  
AS YOU DO IN HATS. UNION-MADE  
IS WELL-MADE.



THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN 1924, by Kenneth Campbell Mac Kay. Published by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Price \$3.75.

In view of the revived talk about a possible third party movement to prepare for the 1948 Presidential election, this admirable study of the 1924 attempt to crash the traditional American two-party system is very timely.

Few of the younger generation know, and most of the older generation have forgotten, that a progressive, independent political movement, with "Old Bob" La Follette as the standard-bearer, polled about 5 million votes. It got a million more votes than Theodore Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" Progressive Party did in 1912, and this, despite the fact that the La Follette forces had great difficulty in getting a place on the ballot in most states. In many states the electors for La Follette and Wheeler were placed on the ballot by means of the Socialist Party. It is worth while mentioning this because one of the greatest obstacles to the success of a third party in this country is the fact that in a large number of states the requirements for qualifying a party are almost prohibitive. This obstacle can be overcome if there is labor unity behind independent political action and planning is begun early enough.

At any rate, the 1924 La Follette-Progressive campaign was one of the most stirring political events in the nation's history. For the first time, the American Federation of Labor abandoned its nonpartisan policy and came out for the third party movement. The net effect of La Follette's 5 million votes was to hurt Davis, the Democrat, more than Coolidge, the Republican, but at that time the choice was pretty much between tweedledum and tweedledee anyway. The third party revolt did much to scare old party reactionaries into making a few concessions. La Follette, of course, carried his own state of Wisconsin handily, and he got more votes than Davis in California, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

Ben Ames Williams, recently famous for "Leave Her to Heaven" and "The Strange Woman," is the author of the most powerful mystery-suspense novel ever written—"Crucible." This swift-paced story has just been released by Popular Library in the 25-cent reprint edition. Critics are agreed that "Crucible" is outstanding for this type of fiction, and if you haven't read it you can get your copy now for only a quarter. A. E. S.

## POPULAR RELEASES

"The Red House" by George Agnew Chamberlain is the latest mystery novel to be added to Popular Library's line of 25¢ reprints. This gripping, suspense-packed tale was the basis for the outstanding Sol Lesser screen production starring Edward G. Robinson which has proved box-office smash. The story originally appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, and has a powerful climax.

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BEYOND THE LAST PATH, by Eugene Weinstock. Published by Boni & Gaer, Inc., 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Price \$2.75.

At a time when nations are still in dispute over the question of whether Germany should be subject to harsh or "soft" treatment, "Beyond the Last Path" comes to us as a vivid reminder of just what kind of an enemy the Nazi Reich was in World War II. Strangely enough, despite the newspaper photos and the news reels, there are still people in this country who say that the mass atrocities committed by Germany in the recent war are just Allied "war propaganda."

This is the biographical story of a man who went through the terror of a typical Nazi concentration camp—Buchenwald. Eugene Weinstock is a cabinet maker and

was born in Hungary. He is now in New York and is a member of the AFL Carpenters' Union. At the time he was picked up by the Nazis he was in Belgium and a member of the underground resistance movement. He was sent to Buchenwald late in 1943 and liberated in the spring of 1945 when the Allied armies stormed into Germany.

"Beyond the Last Path" is not a wholesale retelling of horrors. It is quietly told, but this chronicle of 18 months of German cruelty and degradation at its worst is none the less effective and impressive because of its dignity and restraint. The result is to leave the reader wondering how such things could have happened in our time—also whether the desire for trade and investment and "business as usual" will permit the evil forces in Germany to get into power again. Already most Americans have forgotten the black record of Germany. Books like this help us NOT to forget. Weinstock's account makes us wonder if, as some so-called statesmen contend, the building up of a Western European bloc with Germany as the pivotal center is just another international al crime in the annals of dollar diplomacy.—AL SESSIONS.

FINES PROVIDED  
While no other punitive teeth are written into the bill, it would be possible to fine an employer \$500 or imprison him for one year, or both, for forcibly resisting or interfering with an agent of the National Commission Against Discrimination in Employment who is performing his duty under the law.

Ives told the subcommittee the experience of New York state, where a law of which he was co-sponsor has been operating for two years with considerable success. "This bill is limited to equality of opportunity—to the right to get and hold a job," he said, as Senator Allen J. Ellender (D. La.) started to belittle the employment issue by bringing up social prejudices and intermarriage, his old bugaboo.

The New Yorker said employers had at first said they opposed the New York state law not for themselves but because they claimed their workers would never accept non-discrimination. Now, he said, they are probably two to one in favor of the law.

## LOGICAL EXTENSION

Chavez termed the bill "a logical extension of the safeguarding of the individual's rights in the Bill of Rights of the U. S. Constitution." The wartime FEPC was a "big step forward," he said, adding that "by letting FEPC die in 1946 the 79th Congress broke faith with some 20 to 30 million people" of the minority groups suffering most job discrimination.

"Many of them have come home from the war to find three of the four freedoms, the freedom of religion, from want and from fear, are just pie in the sky as far as they are concerned. . . . In peace we should do what in war we pledged to do."

Expediter Says  
Housing Figure  
Now Under 1946

WASHINGTON—The first four months of 1947 saw 200,600 starts of new permanent homes and apartments, some 5,000 below the 1946 mark, Housing Expediter Frank Creedon reported.

While starts lagged well behind the goal outlined by Wilson Wyatt while he was in charge of the veterans emergency housing effort, Creedon expressed optimism on three counts:

1. The 1947 record of housing completions is better than in 1946.

2. The builders are putting up houses faster, many of them within five months.

3. Creedon believes "there are preliminary signs that the peak in construction costs has been reached and there is good reason for believing that further increases are unlikely."

Up-to-date wholesale price figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that building materials dropped only six-tenths of 1 percent in cost in May, and they still remain 38.5 percent above the level of one year ago.

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## Third Label Exposition Is Arranged

WASHINGTON — I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, this week announced that the third Union Industries Show will be held in Milwaukee, May 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1948. The exhibition, of which he is director, is sponsored by the Union Label trades.

"We have developed two sensationaly successful shows, the first in Cincinnati in 1938, and the second in St. Louis in 1946," Ornburn stated, "and we are confident that our 1948 show in the Milwaukee Auditorium will be one of the most outstanding events of its kind in the history of the American labor movement."

### INVITES ALL UNIONS

"Personally, I desire to extend a cordial invitation to every member of a labor union and his family to attend our big Union Label exhibition. I know that we shall have the same measure of co-operation from all branches of the organized labor movement that has been so generously extended to us in the past."

"An attractive prospectus with the floor plan of the exhibition hall has been mailed to union manufacturers, merchandisers and other unionized industries. The booth display space is confined exclusively to AFL unions and to firms that have collective bargaining agreements with AFL unions."

"Our exhibitions are where we prove, beyond any doubt, that union products and services are much superior in quality and workmanship," added Director Ornburn, "and they are practical examples of labor-management co-operation. They are also good-will building events for labor, business and consumers alike. The chief purpose is to increase the demand for all things UNION!"

### Injunction Breaks Up Paper Worker Strike

CINCINNATI—A drastic injunction, issued at the request of 200 scabs who wanted to go back to work, broke the nine-week strike of 800 paper workers at the Gardner-Richardson Co. here. The injunction, granted by Judge Alfred Mack of common pleas court, forbade union pickets from walking in front of the plant's gates. Told by the union's attorney, Julius Holsberg, that his decision violated U. S. supreme court decisions, Mack declared: "I am glad to be a pioneer."

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## Wage Guide For Working Stiffs

WASHINGTON.—Assuming that prices are no longer rising, the official AFL economic publication, Labor's Monthly Survey, presented a chart in the June issue giving workers an opportunity to check on "recent earnings and wage paying ability of their industries."

Predicting lower prices and profit margins, the Survey observed that "a wage increase of 5 per cent when prices are not rising is just as much a gain as a 15 per cent increase when prices rise 10 per cent."

The following tabulation shows percentage rates of net income to net worth of leading corporations in various industrial groups for both 1945 and 1946:

Number of Companies	Industry	% Return on Net Worth 1945	1946
23	Baking	10.2%	21.8%
17	Meat Packing	5.4	10.8
34	Brewing	14.5	23.4
12	Distilling	19.7	42.1
23	Tobacco Products	9.4	11.4
46	Cotton Goods	7.8	27.1
20	Hosiery and Knit Goods	11.1	28.2
22	Autos and Trucks	14.0	6.9
71	Electrical and Radio	12.4	8.9
23	Coal Mining	4.2	7.5
44	Oil and Gas	11.3	12.6
19	Chain Stores—Food	8.9	18.6

(Readers of this paper are invited to express their opinions in this column. Such opinions reflect the ideas only of the contributors and not the editorial viewpoint of this paper. Positively no letters will be published unless signed by the writer and the address given. Shorter contributions will be given first consideration, and the editor reserves the right to abbreviate.)

### Correction

**EDITOR:** Reading in the Labor News that Havener, congressman from San Francisco, had voted for the Taft-Hartley bill, I was more than startled, Havener being a union-supported and elected man. I wrote him to this effect and he replied in the negative, sending me the Congressional Record covering his vote and his remarks on the bill. You may have published a correction of this before now, though I have not seen it. If not, I am sure you will wish to correct this very serious charge against one of the few really pro-labor congressmen.

I enclose an announcement of the California Labor School summer session at Asilomar, which should be of interest to your readers.

Yours very truly,  
**MARGARET J. MOREAU,**  
Member Am. Fed. Teachers, Monterey Chapter.

### Finance Tycoons Have Fun Playing in Mud

WASHINGTON — May we be allowed to pity the bankers! At the annual tournament of the District of Columbia Bankers Assn., the financiers played in their bare feet.

The weather may have had something to do with the scene. A brook overflowed to inundate the course, and the tycoons of finance yanked off their flannels and finished the back nine with mud squishing up between their tootsies.

Farmers have been induced to "hate" labor and this strong feeling resulted in the rural communities voting for congressmen and senators who now bray like jack mules for the Hartley-Taft bill. About two-thirds of all lawmakers are elected from areas which are predominantly rural and small townships.

But now the shoe is being put on the other foot. The farmers are starting to get it in the neck now. The men who make the wind that would blow labor unions off the scene would not temper the wind for the farm votes after the anti-labor wool had been pulled over their eyes. Because the attack on small farmers is part of the attack against all the common people whether they raise buckwheat or run punch presses.

**PRESS TRIES TO SPLIT**

For several weeks there have been farm articles and editorials in the papers and magazines intended to lead people to believe that farmers were getting all the breaks and city folks were footing the bills. Just some anti-labor propaganda in reverse—to get labor to "hate" farmers. Then congress, with little opposition, could carry out the farm program of the chamber of commerce, which doesn't consider one-half to two-thirds of the farmers important enough to be considered.

The aim of the CofC farm program is to eliminate several million small farmers from production.

This would create a vast pool of surplus labor that anyone could figure out might be used against unions.

It would also lay the basis for large-scale corporate agriculture employing workers or displaced people who would receive little more than their board. And this isn't hay. The writer once knew of a sheepherder who worked for his board all winter and lived mainly on porcupine which he had

to hunt himself. (Multiply him by a million or so and compute the drop in consumer goods purchases!)

**Senators Sponsor Bill to Increase Minimum to 75c**

WASHINGTON — Once again progressives in congress raised the issue of increasing minimum wage standards as 11 senators and two representatives introduced twin bills which would lift the legal minimum wage under the wage-hour law to 65c and eventually 75c an hour.

The bills listed as SB 1404 and HR 3764 were offered, the sponsors said in a joint statement, because "it is high time our congress paid heed to the needs of the common people of this country. There has been no increase in the legal minimum wage since the law was passed in 1938. Since 1938 the cost of living has risen over 55 percent."

Under the bill the present legal minimum of 40c an hour for industrial workers in interstate commerce would jump to 65c, then to 70c after a year and to 75c at the end of two years. The sponsors pointed out the bill carries out the suggestion of Pres. Truman when he signed the so-called portal pay bill in May that the minimum wage should be raised to "at least 65c an hour."

They also called attention to the pledge of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) in March that the labor committee he heads "will take up the matter (of a higher minimum wage) at the earliest possible moment."

Sponsors of the wage-raising bill are Senators Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), James E. Murray (D., Mont.), Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.), Theodore F. Green (D., R. I.), Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.), Francis J. Myers (D., Pa.), Glen H. Taylor (D., Ida.), William Langer (R., N. D.), and Wayne Morse (R., Ore.). House bill sponsors are Reps. John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) and Ray J. Madden (D., Ind.).

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Attention, all produce drivers who are currently employed for members of the Grower-Shippers Association as truck drivers, loader drivers, bug drivers, and silver king drivers: All applications for Unemployment Insurance have been filed and deductions will be taken commencing July 1st from your check. The amount will be 1 per cent; many employers are already making deductions. This means that as per our agreement with the Grower-Shippers that you will be eligible for Unemployment Insurance and disability benefits dependent on your earnings for your base period which should be from April 1st on.

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You will note a press release from the Southern California Teamster somewhere in this paper asking you to refrain from patronizing Jergens Lotion Products.

The Jergens Company has fought organized labor for years; this company pretends to deal fairly with labor; behind the scenes it is notorious for its anti-labor activities and has defied everyone including the law in order to smash collective bargaining. They have gone so far as to hire strike breakers to move their scab goods. One of their plants in Los Angeles has been struck for over 18 months by our people. So refrain from patronizing any of the Jergens Company products who spend millions for advertising and who reputedly pay Walter Winchell, so it's reported, the amount of nearly \$250,000 a year for a Sunday stint of international reports, "through the keyhole."

**REMEMBER YOUR RIGHTS**  
Remember that as a member in good standing of this union you are entitled to receive group life insurance; all of our members, regardless of age, are covered for one and two thousand dollars, as well as disability and dismemberment, you receive this as a member of this union and if you have not applied for this insurance, please do so at once, there is no extra cost.

Many of our members pay their dues quarterly because they live far away from the office, this is a very good idea. Self-addressed envelopes are mailed to any of our members who request them for this purpose. All you have to do is place a money order with your dues book, address it to the office of the

union, and your book will be stamped, receipted and returned.

Our union has written a veterans column for the past 4 months and would appreciate any comments whether favorable or not from our veteran members, and if there is any change they desire with regards to this column. We receive many releases from the Veterans Administration in San Francisco and they are also contained in this column.

**CHEAP TOO**  
The whole batch makes around 4000 13-oz. bottles which retail for 67¢ per bottle. It's so cheap to make that Andy can sell the stuff two bottles for 63¢ and still make money.

Incidentally, he is probably forced to sell the stuff at half-price under a one cent sale disguise because thousands of union members throughout the U. S. are refusing to buy it.

They won't buy it because although the lotion might be smooth on the hands (Consumer research organizations dispute this), the management is rough on workers.

In spite of the fact that the Jergens Company can spend millions for advertising and reputedly pays Walter Winchell \$250,000 yearly for his Sunday stint of international reporting through keyhole, it has defied government agencies during the war that ordered wage increases for the people and it has used every tactic in the book to smash the collective bargaining desires and rights of its employees as expressed in NLRB elections.

In fact Andy has reportedly gone so far as to hire a strike-breaking trucking agency to haul strike-bound boxcars into his Burbank plant.

The buying public would do well to consider twice before buying the stuff aside from its inferior quality and government censored fake advertising. It seems that the stuff tends to spoil after sitting for a long time. And some of it has been sitting in various places since the employees struck the plant almost to a man over 18 months ago.

**VETS IN SCHOOL**  
A record enrollment of 158,000 veteran students next fall in California colleges and universities was made available to the workers, Andy

According to the workers, Andy

## Ask Courts to Force Payment Of Wage Boost

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Two AFL unions appealed to the courts here to enforce a 25¢ hourly wage increase recently granted by subcontractors but held up by refusal of the Builders' Assn. to approve the increase.

The unions, the steamfitters and plumbers locals of the United Assn. of Plumbers and Steamfitters, were granted the wage increase in contracts signed during a recent tie-up of commercial building. Other crafts signed for a 15¢ raise.

ships into the U. S. thousands of tons of an Arabian weed called quince and makes a jellylike mucilage out of it by soaking. Fifty pounds of the stuff and 500 gallons of water is run thru an agitator and the seeds are separated. Denatured, tax-free alcohol and 10 gallons of glycerine are added along with 100 pounds of ordinary soap chips. The alcohol acts as a preservative and with the additions of a little cheap perfume, presto, you have that scientifically compounded wonder of wonders, Jergens Lotion.

"It has long been within our power to take the necessary steps to make such recurring floods impossible," Murray said. "We could have enacted legislation as proposed in the Missouri Valley Authority bill SB 1156, and its predecessors for the past several years." The Tennessee Valley Authority program of storing headwaters and preventing floods, he added, shows the way for safeguarding and developing the Missouri Valley.

The alternative, he said, is to continue what has been done in the past—"order the Army Engineers to build mainstream dams and levees to prevent floods which are largely uncontrollable when once they have begun to rush down on the main river."

predicted today by the Veterans Administration.

Veterans planning to attend institutions of higher learning for the first time next fall are urged by VA to arrange immediately for entrance into the schools of their choice if they have not already done so. Veterans who wait until the last minute to apply are running the risk of being "shut out," VA said.

At the end of April 132,661 veterans were enrolled in California institutions of higher learning. There were 53,709 in Northern California, 75,014 in the Los Angeles area and 3938 in the San Diego area.

VA also advised veterans who plan to start their educational training next fall to apply at once for their certificates of eligibility.

A veteran can obtain an application form for education and training by writing or visiting the nearest VA office. When a school accepts a certificate of eligibility and forwards it to VA, it becomes the basis for payment of the veteran's tuition, fees and supplies to the school and the subsistence allowance to the veteran.

Applications filed with VA regional offices now will be acted on promptly so that veterans may have their certificates when they contact the schools concerning their enrollment, VA said.

## Missouri Valley Plan Would Stop Floods—Murray

WASHINGTON—Congress and the federal government are collectively responsible for taking action to prevent such destruction as that left in the wake of recent Mississippi and Missouri River floods, Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) told the Senate.

Murray offered a resolution for an immediate on-the-spot investigation of the causes for the devastating overflow, and findings to be reported to the senate with legislative recommendations. Murray also called for a federal program to rehabilitate the stricken areas and to bring relief to flood victims.

"It has long been within our power to take the necessary steps to make such recurring floods impossible," Murray said. "We could have enacted legislation as proposed in the Missouri Valley Authority bill SB 1156, and its predecessors for the past several years." The Tennessee Valley Authority program of storing headwaters and preventing floods, he added, shows the way for safeguarding and developing the Missouri Valley.

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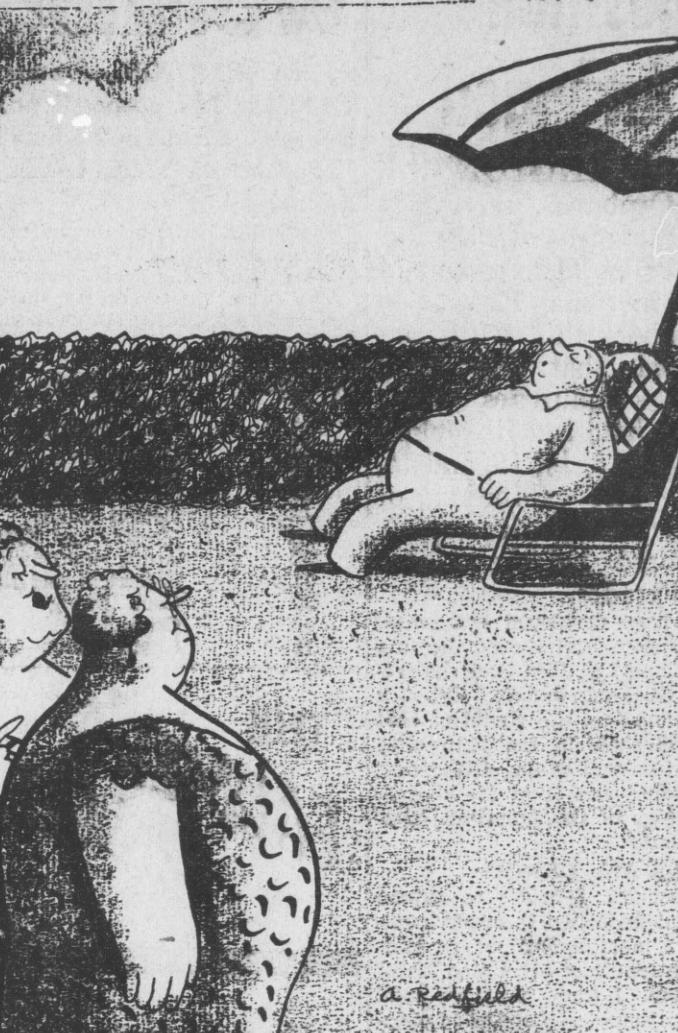
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## So Sorry! . . . Redfield



"Those union negotiations just wore out the poor boy."

## the WASHINGTON SCENE



WASHINGTON.—Since the Republican party must be given up as lost to the labor-liberal cause, and the Democratic organization is probably fatally infected with reaction, what are the difficulties ahead for a new third party movement?

Although Henry A. Wallace has reiterated a hope that we try to keep a "second party" in the U. S. by keeping the Democratic party liberal, that hope seems slightly unrealistic in view of its record since Pres. Truman took the reins.

New Jersey requires two percent and the door-to-door campaigners would need 20,000 names to win their party a place on the ballot.

But we aren't through with the requirements at that, because five states (Alabama, Idaho, Michigan, Tennessee and Washington) permit new parties to win places on the ballot by holding a certified convention within a stated time prior to the election.

And Iowa, Montana, West Virginia and Wyoming will permit such parties and their nominees to qualify by either convention or petition, while Kentucky and Utah make both petitions and a convention mandatory.

Most changes came along just prior to 1936, when William Lemke of North Dakota could qualify in only 37 states on his Union party ticket. He was unable to get on the ballot in either New York or California, with 47 and 25 electoral votes respectively.

More recently, the Socialist party won a ballot position in only 28 states in 1944 as compared with 45 in 1932.

New or small parties are required to go to considerable difficulty through the petition route to win ballot recognition in 19 states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

**COLORADO EAST**  
Colorado has the easiest requirement—500 names on petitions—but Illinois asks 25,000 and these must include at least 200 from each of that state's 50 counties. A similar requirement prevails in New York.

Signatures on such petitions must be those of registered voters, which adds to the hardship and permits the opposition to use the delaying tactic of challenge.

In addition to the fixed number of petitioners, some states require a percentage of the vote in the last state-wide election. In Pennsylvania the requirement is for one-half of one percent of the vote, while California demands the signatures of five percent. This means

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